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university of Pennsylvania (pp. 52 and 225). Thomas Jefferson, who was then in France, could hardly be called a "leading spirit in the framing of the Constitution of the United States" (p. 56). The Johnstown flood entailed the loss of some 2,200 lives, not 3,000 (p. 80). In naming "places of special religious interest" (p. 202), more explanation of those mentioned and the inclusion of some others might be desired. Allegheny college is a Methodist school, not Presbyterian, and Juniata is Dunker or Brethren, not Baptist (p. 227).

H. J. WEBSTER

Chronicles of Pennsylvania. From the English revolution to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1688-1748. By Charles P. Keith. In two volumes. (Philadelphia: Charles P. Keith, 1917. 456 p.; 525 p. \$5.00)

In the words of the preface, "A comprehensive chronicle of the most neglected period is attempted to be supplied in these volumes, detailing what took place in each year, but sometimes pursuing a topic beyond the year in question." It is the purpose of the chronicler to bridge the gap from a few years after the coming of Penn to just before the outbreak of the seven years war, thus presenting much material which is omitted by most of the historians. All available sources seem to have been used in this work, though references to them are embodied in the narrative of the text with no separate bibliography or footnotes. The twenty-seven chapters cover a wide range of historical material — political, legal, biographical, racial, religious, educational, financial, and military. If anything is omitted it is probably because the chronicler found no body of material upon it for this comparatively quiet period of sixty years, for which the important sources are not inexhaustible.

A good insight is given into the history of the Penn family and its relations to the colony. Penn is characterized as "more of a statesman than a saint, a better preacher than a business man, a rather weak ruler, but, considering the people he had to deal with, including kings, Quakers, and Indians, and his general success . . . the greatest of the long line of Pennsylvania politicians." (p. 164). The relations with the Indians are duly considered as is also the coming of the sects and their early history. The polities centered about the proprietors, governors, and assemblies. The governors were mediocre men usually without higher education and were in a difficult position between the kings and proprietors on the one hand and the assemblies representing the people on the other. The Quakers were firm and fearless in opposition, and there were frequent contests between assemblies and governors.

The accounts of the different sects and of religious dissensions are good. In the split in the Society of Friends due to the preaching of George Keith, the latter is upheld by the author in his demand for a

formal creed. The interesting observation is made (p. 815) that the Schwenkfelders in their doctrine resembling that of the "inner light," in disuse of the sacraments, and in refusing to fight, anticipated the Quakers. The great awakening in which Whitefield participated in Pennsylvania was marked by a split in the Presbyterian church into the "old side" and "new side." One of the assets of the "new side" was the famous "log college" founded by the Reverend William Tennent at Neshaminy about 1728, the first divinity school in the colony and the forerunner of Princeton. A good account is given of the visits and preaching of Whitefield and of the works of the founders of religious sects who sought refuge in Pennsylvania, such as Zinzendorf, Muhlenburg, Schwenkfeld, and Tennent.

The services of James Logan, the scholar of the colony, and of Benjamin Franklin, its "second founder," are recorded. Institutional developments, such as the establishment and continuance from 1720 to 1736 of the only court of chancery ever in Pennsylvania, the founding of the William Penn charter school by the Quakers in 1689, the founding of the *American weekly mercury* in 1719, as the first weekly in Pennsylvania and the third in the colonies, the founding of the "log college" above referred to in 1728 and of the university of Pennsylvania in 1749, are of course all recorded. The fact that others besides the Quakers bought their lands from the Indians is well known.

There is much of real interest and information in these volumes and much detail of minor importance. Many pages might be omitted without much loss to history, and there seems to be little discrimination between the important and unimportant. All the facts obtainable seem to have been brought into the *Chronicles* in one place or another. The style of the chronicler too is uninspiring and many of the sentences are cumbrous. A separate and critical bibliography and citations to authorities would add much to the usefulness of the work for reference. A good synopsis, but without page references, heads each of the chapters, and a good index concludes the second volume.

H. J. WEBSTER

The story of Lancaster: old and new. Being a narrative of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from 1730 to the centennial year, 1918. By William Riddle. (Lancaster: William Riddle, 1917. 292 p. \$1.50 net)

Few towns in the interior of the United States can lay claim to anything like such an interesting history as Lancaster, Pennsylvania. For many years it enjoyed the distinction of being the largest interior town in the country. The continental congress, fleeing from Philadelphia before the British army, took refuge there for a day on its way to the greater safety of York. From 1799 to 1812 Lancaster was the capital of